

97-57-9-4/17

The Rigidity and Strength of Joints of Precast Reinforced Concrete Columns.

bending moment at the position of the joint. Fig.2 illustrates diagrammatically the basic requirements for calculation. Frames for housing purposes having pin-joints are subject to warping, which, according to a given formula, is 0.9 mm when the bending moment in the top corner of the frame equals 12 tm, the width of frame 30 cm, the height 40 cm; and the height of the column (floor height) equals 3.3 m, and the coefficient of elasticity 150 000 kg/cm². These figures show that the warping of pin-joints, investigated by the Academy of Architecture of the USSR (Akademy arkhitektury SSSR), and the warping of grouted joints, have virtually similar values, and from this it follows that these joints cannot be regarded as stiff joints for the purpose of calculating bending moments. This was originally pointed out by A. F. Gurskiy, Engineer, in an article "Joints of Pre-Cast Reinforced Concrete Constructions Without Central Pads" (Ref.3). Experimental checking on the deformations of joints made by grouting with cement and with central pads has been carried out by TsNIP3. Testing samples were 400 x 500 mm in cross-

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section, of two heights, 950 mm and 2250 mm, reinforced by hot rolled standard bar reinforcement consisting of 4 x 25 mm bars. Joints had been made by welding to bars a short length of mark 3 steel bar. Fig.3a gives type T-6 without metal collars at the place of jointing. The ends were cross-reinforced with 3 mm diameter mesh for the height of 320 mm at 60 mm c/c. A steel pad 150 x 150 mm, 10 mm thick, was inserted in the middle of the joint. Fig.3b, type T-7, is similar to the previous one, but the height of the joint is 30 mm, grouted in cement of 490 kg/cm² strength. Fig.3v, T-8, represents a joint made using central strong steel collars 150 x 150 mm in size and 3 mm thick. The collar of the joint consisted of an angle iron 150 x 150 x 12 mm with a 6 mm plate welded on. The main reinforcement of the column was welded to the above angles. In addition, the ends of the columns were specially reinforced with three layers of cross-reinforcement in the form of mesh as described for T-6. To each main reinforcement bar, was welded a steel plate of 9.6 cm² area. The joint of the columns in this case was investigated with an eccentric load 120 mm off the centre line of the column.

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T-9 is similar to T-3 but was tested by a much bigger eccentric load at a distance of 500 mm from the centre of the column. T-10 (Fig.3g) is similar in construction to T-8, but without the welded-on connecting plates, and this was tested by applying a central load. The thickness of the steel pad was 30 mm. Fig.4 illustrates the column T-7 after being subjected to a crushing test. The crushing test on Columns T-6, T-3 and T-9 has similar results, tabulated on p.353. At the upper end of this Table all the samples, with the exception of T-10, withstood the theoretical crushing load. The crushing of columns T-6, T-7, T-3 and T-9 occurred through the whole joint. Sample T-10 collapsed under a load of 275 tons; the calculated crushing strength was 493.2 tons. Fig.5 shows graphically the curves of deformation of centrally padded columns T-6, T-7 and T-10. The most intensive crushing of the pad occurred when the stresses around 1 000 kg/cm² were applied. From tests on T-6 it was found that a joint with a central pad (without steel collars, and without cement grouting), when a comparatively thin pad is used, is as good as other joints,

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but shows bigger deformations. T-7, according to graph in Fig.5, showed very little deformation of the joint. The mean deformation load produced only 0.12-0.15 mm deformation, and when loaded by 500 tons (i.e. 0.75 of the crushing strength) produced only 0.16 mm deformation. It can be concluded, therefore, that T-7 with a cement grouted joint has low deformation values, and when the ends of columns are well cross-reinforced, using a form of mesh, the joint is as strong as any section of the column. This finding contradicts views expressed in the publications of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR. Fig.6 shows the deformation of joints for T-8 and T-9 under eccentric loading. Comparison of the graphs of deformation of joints given in Fig.5 with those given in Figs. 108, 109 of V. N. Gornov's book (Ref.1) shows a discrepancy, e.g. the deformation of T-8 is many times smaller than the deformation given in the above book, where the author gives values of 0.6 - 1.7 mm. This discrepancy could, however, be explained by the use of stronger steel collar angles. When T-9 was loaded by half of the crushing load, the deformation of the compressed side reached 0.1 mm, and when loaded up to

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130 tons, it reached 0.3 mm (Fig.6). The deformation graph of T-10 is given in Fig.5. The mean deformation of this joint during loading of 250 tons equals 5.5 mm, which is rather excessive. This could be explained by the absence of welded plates joining the reinforcements. Article in Nr.1 of this Journal, 1957, gives detailed description of joints, their design, and experimental results. There are 6 Figures and 1 Table.

AVAILABLE. Library of Congress.

1. Concrete-Precast-Reinforced
2. Concrete columns
3. Concrete joints-Rigidity
4. Concrete joints-Strength

Card 6/6

AUTHOR: Krylov, S.M. SOV-101-58-5-2/10

TITLE: An Efficient Profile of Standardized Silos (Ratsional'nyy profil tipovykh silosov)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958, Nr 5, pp 7-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Kuybyshevskiy tsementnyy zavod (Kuybyshev Cement Plant) cement silos with a diameter of 15 m. are in use. The 26 m high structure has a capacity of 4,590 m³ which corresponds to 6,000 tons of cement. The weight of the structure is 3,000 tons. The walls are of 30 cm thick concrete type "300". In the Slantsevskiy tsementnyy zavod (Slantsevskiy Cement Plant) a new type of silo has been developed which needs 10.4% less concrete and 17.05% less steel. A still newer type (12 m in diameter and 30 m high) is planned. Its capacity will be 16,000 tons. There are 3 sets of diagrams and 1 table.

1. Cement--Storage 2. Structures--Design

Card 1/1

91-58-5-6/14

AUTHOR: Krylov, S.M., Candidate of Mechanical Science, and Ikramov, S.I.
Candidate of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: Effect of the Profile and Elastic Properties of Reinforcement
on the Distribution of Stresses in Statically Undetermined
Reinforced Concrete Constructions (Vliyaniye profilya i
plasticheskikh svoystv armatury na pereraspredeleniye usiliy
v staticheski neopredelimykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1958, No. 5, USSR, Pp.183-186.

ABSTRACT: Apart from the elastic properties the profile reinforcement
determines the character and degree and the distribution of
stresses. Smooth reinforcement tensioned to the point of breaking
loses considerable elasticity and allows the distribution of
stresses in wide limits. Under these conditions tests show that
at the moment of collapse of the beam the reinforcement did not
reach tearing point and cold moulded reinforcements of variable
profile with the same elastic properties tear at the point of
crushing of the beam. This is due to the change in profile which
did not allow proper adhesion of the reinforcement to the concrete.
This is important for the distribution of stresses so that
deformation takes place in the reinforcements in very short intervals.

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97-58-5-6/14

Effect of the Profile and Elastic Properties of Reinforcement on the Distribution of Stresses in Statically Indetermined Reinforced Concrete Constructions.

In case of smooth reinforcement the failure in adhesion is distributed in large sections. At the crushing point in the compressed zone of the concrete the reinforcement still had some elasticity and was able to distribute some stresses. Hot rolled reinforcements of variable profile could absorb without collapse considerable dispersed stresses and it should be remembered that such reinforcement should have considerable elastic properties. On the other hand its behaviour will be similar to that of cold moulded reinforcement of variable profile. Tests show that the widths of cracks at the loading close to 50% of crushing values do not exceed 0.2 mm which is a safe limit in the majority of reinforced concrete constructions. These tests were carried out in the laboratories for reinforced concrete constructions TsNIPS under the guidance of Professor A.A. Gvozdev. Figure 1 illustrates the construction of the test beam. Figure 2 shows the crushing point of beams reinforced by cold moulded reinforcement. A diagram of the elongation of the reinforcement of the test beams is indicated in Figure 3.

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97-50-5-6/14

Effect of the Profile and Elastic Properties of Reinforcement on the Distribution of Stresses in Statically Indetermined Reinforced Concrete Constructions.

Figure 4 shows deformation graphs for smooth reinforcement and Figure 5 for hot rolled reinforcement of variable profile Figure 6 shows graphs for cold moulded reinforcement and Figure 7 illustrates graphs of the relationship of the widths of the cracks according to the magnitude of loading. There are 7 Figures and 1 Table.

1. Reinforced concrete--Stresses 2. Structures--Properties

Card 3/3

ZAYTSEV, Yu.V. KRYLOV, S.M. (Moskva)

Investigating the stress distribution in continuous reinforced
concrete beams. Stroi. i mekh. i rasch.soor. 1 no.3:24-28
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Girders)

15(6)

SOV/101-59-4-3/10

AUTHOR: Krylov, S.M.

TITLE: Planning Foundations for Rotary Kilns

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1959, Nr 4, pp 16-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that together with the development of the cement industry, the basic technological equipment is also enlarged. In the post-war period, kilns having dimensions of 3.0/3.7/3.0 x 127.5 and 3.6/3.3/3.6 x 150 m have been built with a production capacity of 13-25 t/hour of clinker. Their inclination was 3.5% and their rotational speed equaled 1 rpm. Foundations consist of seven pillars for kilns 127.5 m long and of nine pillars for kilns 150 m long. The concrete used for the solid pillars had a strength of 110 kg/cm²; their peripheries were reinforced by steel. During the present Seven-Year Plan, kilns will be installed of 4.0 x 150, 4.5 x 170, and 5.0 x 185 m, for production capacities of 35, 50, and 75 t/h. of clinker.

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SOV/101-59-4-5/10

Planning Foundations for Rotary Kilns

Inclination of those kilns will be 3.5 to 4 %, and rotational speed 1 to 1.5 rpm. Kilns, 150 and 170 m long, will have 7 and 8 pillars respectively, made of reinforced "150" concrete. For a kiln of 185 m length, 8 pillars are provided built of reinforced concrete with a strength of 200 kg/cm². Table 1 gives data of volumetric quantities of concrete and weight of reinforcing steel relating to the hourly production of clinker. The authors conclude that: 1. Enlargement of the installation with increase of the production capacity of a kiln per hour will reduce the costs of erection of the foundations. 2. Modifications in technical conditions dealing with load distribution upon the foundations will reduce dimensions of the latter and diminish the volume of concrete and the expenditure for steel reinforcements. 3. Introduction of frame-type foundations replacing foundations of solid-block type will reduce capital expenditure by 45%. There are 4 diagrams and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, S.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Testing the performance of reinforced concrete ceilings of
framed buildings. Trudy NIIZHB no.4:276-334 '59.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Reinforced concrete--Testing)
(Ceilings)

KRYLOV, S.M.

Kuybyshev Building Materials Combine. Prom.stroi. 37 no.12:
22-24 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Kuybyshev--Building materials industry)

GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
PETROVA, V.V., red.isd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for calculating statically indeterminate reinforced concrete construction elements taking into account the redistribution of stresses] Instruktsiia po raschetu staticheskoi neopredelennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii s uchastom pereraspredeleniia usilii. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 109 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev). (Reinforced concrete) (Strains and stresses)

KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; IKRAMOV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Design of continuous reinforced concrete girders with calculation
of moment redistribution. Trudy NIIZHB no. 17:154-177 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Reinforced concrete) (Girders, Continuous)

KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEV, Yu.V.

Study of stress distribution in continuous reinforced concrete
beams. Trudy NIIZHB no.23:272-310 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Beams and girders, Continuous)

GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KLIMOVA, G.D., red.isd-va; KASIMOV, D.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for calculating statistically indeterminate reinforced-concrete construction elements taking the redistribution of stresses into account] Instruktسيا po raschetu staticheski neopredelimykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii s ucheton pereraspredelenia usilii. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1961. 109 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya teorii zhelezobetona i armatury Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gvozdev, Krylov).

(Strains and stresses)

(Reinforced concrete)

KOROLEV, A.N., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of calculating the flexures of reinforced concrete slabs
supported along the edge and girderless roofs under the effect
of brief loading. Trudy NIIZHB no.26:59-119 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Precast concrete--Testing)

KRYLOV, S.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKARENKO, L.P., inzh.

Artificial control of stresses in prestressed concrete elements.

Bet. 1 sh.1.-bet. 8 no.2:82-85 F '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Prestressed concrete—Testing)

KRYLOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; YEGOROVA, N.O.,
red.

[Redistribution of stress in statically indeterminate reinforced concrete structural elements] Pereraspredelenie usilii v staticheski neopredelimykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiyakh. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 167 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041181

8/0049/64/000/006/0872/0882

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, N. P., Krylov, S. M.

TITLE: Characteristics of the microvariations of the natural electromagnetic field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 6, 1964, 872-882

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geological prospecting, geoelectric prospecting, magnetotelluric prospecting, natural electromagnetic field, geoelectricity

ABSTRACT: This article gives the characteristics of the earth's natural electromagnetic field in the range 0.3-100 cps on the basis of investigations made in 1958-1962 by the Institut fiziki Zemi AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics). The characteristic microvariations of the natural field with a frequency of 0.3-2.0 and 6-10 cps are those which are usually used for the solution of problems in structural geology; the following conclusions were therefore drawn for this range. The strength of the electric field is highly dependent on the geoelectric profile: the greater the resistivity of the rocks making up the profile, the higher the amplitude of the electric field. During field work carried out under various geological and geophysical conditions, the authors recorded a change in the mean amplitude of the field

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041181

in the range from 6 to 10 cps which amounted to two orders of magnitude (from 0.045 to 5.0 mv/km). No clear dependence of the strength of the horizontal component of the magnetic field H on the character of the geoelectric profile was discovered. The mean strength H in the range 6-10 cps was everywhere 0.007 V. The strength of the components of the electromagnetic field is dependent on frequency. In the range 0.3-10 cps an increase in frequency is accompanied by a decrease in field intensity. The components of the electromagnetic field in the range 0.3-2.0 cps have a phase shift which is not constant in time, this being evidence of the complex character of polarization of the electromagnetic wave. The great scattering in the impedance values can be attributed to the fact that in the processing of magnetotelluric oscillograms it is customary to use formulas which do not take into account the peculiarities of the structure of the natural field under specific geological conditions. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemi, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of Geophysics, SSSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 01Jul63

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NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

GAVRILOV, O.T.; BOYARSHINOV, V.A.; SHALIMOV, A.I.G.; DOLININ, D.P.; KHASIN, G.A.;
KOLYASHNIKOVA, R.I.; SAVENOR, L.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: KRYLOV, S.M.;
ANTROPOV, O.F.; VEKSLER, G.Q.; SHVED, F.I.

Quality of ball-bearing steel made by vacuum arc remelting. Stal'
24 no.9:836-839 S. 'el. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metalurgi
imeni I.P. Bardina i Zlatoustovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KRYLOV, S.P.

Organization of railroad transportation at the Magnitogorsk
Metallurgical Combine. Stal' 22 no.8:763-764 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Magnitogorsk--Railroads, Industrial)

KRYLOV, S.S.; RYABININAYA, G.N.; LYANDZBERG, G.Ya.; CHEGODAYEV, D.D.

Forms made of plastic materials for molding gypsum and cement
construction details. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi no.66:6-7 '53.
(Architecture--Details) (Plastics) (MLRA 7:9)

KRYLOV, S.S., inzh.

Experience in the use of V series d.c. electric locomotives on
the Krasnoyarsk Railroad. Nlek. i topl. tiaga 4 no.5:40-42 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Siberia---Electric locomotives)

KOZOREZOV, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; KRYLOV, S.S., inzh., red.;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Phase splitters of a.c. locomotives] Rasshchepiteli faz
elektrovozov peremennogo toka. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat,
1961. 29 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric locomotives) (Phase converters)

SEMENOV, Gennadiy Alekseyevich, inzh.; YERSHOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, inzh.; KOZLOV, Vitaliy Ivanovich, mashinist; NIKITIN, Geniy Nikolayevich, inzh.; KRYLOV, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, D.V., inzh., red.; OSIPOV, S.I., inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Detecting and eliminating defects in the electric circuits of a.c. electric locomotives] Obnaruzhenie i ustranenie neispravnostei v elektricheskikh tsepiakh elektrovozov peremennogo toka [By] G.A.Semenov i dr. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1961. 127 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Electric locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

KRYLOV, S.S., inzh.

Measures for increasing the reliability of the ignitron igniting
system on the N60 electric locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga
no.6:39-41 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric locomotives—Electric equipment)

KRYLOV, S.S., inzh.

Investigating the electromagnetic system for the ignition of the ignitions
of VL60 electric locomotives. Vest.TSNII MPS 22 no.1:24-28 '63.

(Electric locomotives) (MIRA 16:4)

GARNICHEV, D.A.; GOLOVANOV, V.A.; KRYLOV, S.S.; KURASOV, S.I.;
OSIPOV, S.I.; PRIVALOV, V.V.; RADONOV, N.I., inzh.,
retsenzent; SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Electric locomotive with semiconductor rectifiers] Elektro-
voz s poluprovodnikovymi vypriamiteliami. Moskva, Transzhel-
dorizdat, 1963. 98 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Electric locomotives)

(Electric current rectifiers)

KRYLOV, S.S., inzh.

Ways of improving the starting characteristics of the VL60 electric locomotive. Vest.TENII MPS 22 no.5:23-27 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric locomotives)

GARNICHEV, D.A.; GOLOVANOV, V.A.; KRYLOV, S.S.; KURASOV, S.I.;
OSIPOV, S.I.; PRIVALOV, V.V.; RADIONOV, N.I., inzh.,
retsenzent; SIDOROV, N.I., inzh., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N.,
tekh. red.

[Electric locomotive with semiconductor rectifiers] Elek-
trovoz s poluprovodnikovymi vypriamiteliami. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 98 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KRYLOV, S.S., inzh.

Grid control system for a.c. electric locomotives. Vest.TSNII MPS
23 no.2:14-18 '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

CRYLOW, E.S.

Grid voltage regulation on traction motors. Trudy TSNII MPS no.286:35-
51 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ENTON, S.S., inv.

External characteristic of a regulated full-wave rectifier. Elektricheskiye no.8:36-38 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhelezнодорожного транспорта.

✓ Characteristics of action on the central nervous system of cholinolytic substances which block the M- and N-cholinergic systems. S. S. Krylov (Inst. Expt. Med., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Leningrad). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 41, 575-81 (1966).—Diphacyl ($\text{Et}_3\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCHPh-HCl}$) and Ester 22 ($\text{Et}_3\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}_2\text{CCOHPh-HCl}$) produce a depressant action on the brain. At low doses they disturb the differential block system, while at high doses they repress the conditioned reflexes. Unconditioned reflexes are not affected by Ester 22, and are repressed by Diphacyl. Ester 22 is M-cholinergic blocking substance, while Diphacyl blocks the N-cholinergic systems.

G. M. Kosolapoff

KRYLOV, S. S.

Biological Chemistry

Dissertation: "Pharmacological Characteristics of Some Esters of Diethyl-Amino-Ethanol." Cand Med Sci, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Moscow, No 3, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sept 1954

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3966

Author : Denisenko, P. P.; Krylov, S. S.

Inst : Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR

Title : The Functional Condition of Carotid Chemoreceptors and Vegetative Ganglia in Acute Radiation Sickness

Orig Pub : Yezhegodnik, In-t eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1955, L., 1956, 434-439

Abstract : Cats were irradiated with doses of 900 and 550 r. Then, 1 - 4 days after irradiation in the acute experiment, choline, cystisine (I) and NaCN (II) were introduced to animals. In the course of 3 days after irradiation, this induced the same reflectory reactions of respiration and blood pressure as in nonirradiated animals. After 4 days, a certain increase of the respiratory reaction in response to I and II introduction was noted. The

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KRYLOV, S.S.

V.V.Zakusov's method of determination of latent stage of flexor
reflex; self-regulating closing contact in the chain of registration.
Fiziol.shur. 42 no.4:433-434 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Otdel farmakologii Insituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(REFLEX)

flexor, appar. for determ. of latent stage (Rus))

KRYLOV, S.S.

Method of perfusing the carotid sinus and glomus caroticum (following isolation) for oscillographic studies of chemoreceptors of the sinus reflex zone. *Fiziol.shur.* 42 no.8:723-727 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Otdel farmakologii instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR Leningrad.

(CAROTID BODY, physiology,
perfusion of isolated prep. for studies of sinus
reflex zone (Rus))

(CAROTID SINUS, physiology,
perfusion of isolated prep. for studies on reflex
zone (Rus))

KRYLOV, S.S.

The effect of sodium cyanide, acetylcholine, and nicotine on the chemoreceptors of the glomus caroticum. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no. 4:429-433 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. From the Pharmacology Department, Institute of Experimental Medicine of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and from the Pathophysiological Laboratory, Toxicological Institute, of the U.S.S.R., Academy of Medical Sciences, Leningrad.
(CAROTID BODY--INNERVATION) (CYANIDES) (CHOLINE)
(NICOTINE)

8/247/62/012/005/004/004
D296/D307

AUTHORS: Belov, D.M., Krylov, S.S., and Snegirev, Ye.A.

TITLE: An automatic programming device for the investigation of motor defensive conditioned reflexes

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti imeni I.P. Pavlova, v. 12, no. 5, 1962, 969 - 974

TEXT: The described programming automates the following: 1) Application of stimuli in any sequence or combination as demanded by the program; 2) elimination of the conditioned stimulus as soon as the animal has performed the expected action; 3) application of the unconditioned stimulus in that half of the chamber in which the animal perceived the conditioned stimulus; 4) recording of the time over which the stimulus was active and of the animals' motor reaction on an oscillographic tape or on a film, using an extremely narrow strip of film only. The device consists of 1) A feed-in suitable for a variety of programs; this is a tape-recorder which records sinusoid oscillations of different frequency as demanded by the program (stereotype). 2) An automatizing block which consists

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An automatic programming device ...

S/247/62/012/005/004/004
D296/D307

of 8 frequency filters tuned to different sound frequencies (1400, 1900, 2650, 3200, 4690, 5900 and 7000c/s). The filters are connected in parallel and are fed by the output of the tape recorder through a relay emitting the corresponding frequency as dictated by the tape. 3) A screened chamber divided into two symmetrical halves and covered by the stimulating equipment. Contact points in the floor record the animals position. 4) A switchboard with signal lamps indicating the parts active in a given moment and with switches which permit replacing of automatic control by hand control. 5) An automatic recording block which records the time unit the time of stimulation and the reflex response graphically or photographically. 6) A source of current containing transformers and vibrators which supply currents of the desired frequency and strength. There are 2 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut toksikologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Toxicology, USSR, Ministry of Health, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1961

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, S. V.

"Planting of Vegetables and Certain Fodder and Industrial Crops with the Use of Sprout Protection Paper Tape." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)
Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

KRYLOV, S.V.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

Abs Jour : "of Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1953, No 34697

Author : Krylov, S. V.

Inst : Agricultural Academy of Moscow, imeni K. A. Timiryazova.

Title : Sprout-Protecting Paper.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s. kh. akad. imeni Timiryazova, 1956, vyp. 25, 133-136.

Abstract : Sprout-protective paper, made in the form of a belt 15 cm wide, with holes to permit sowing, has been tested by the Vegetable Testing Station TSMKh* and by other farms. The paper remains in the soil for 30 to 40 days, preventing the appearance of weeds in the rows of plants.

*Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K.A. Timiryazov

Card 1/1

ZIMINA, Tat'yana Alekseyevna; EDKL'SHTYIN, V.I., prof., otvetstvennyy red.;
KRYLOV, S.V., red.isdatel'stva; POLESITSKAYA, S.M., tekhn.red.

[Vegetable gardening in Sakhalin] Ovoshevedstvo na Sakhaline.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1957. 241 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Sakhalin--Vegetable gardening)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potato. Vegetables. Melons. M-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72976.

Author : Krylov, S. V.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev.

Title : Chemically-Active Paper for Protecting Sprouts.

Orig Pub: Dokl. Mosk. s-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp. 29, 69-73.

Abstract: Tests were conducted in 1956 at the Vegetable Station of the TAA. Chemically-active paper was prepared from sulfate kraft-cellulose with different concentrations of herbicides. Seeds of carrots, beets and radish were planted in holes of various diameters. Weeds of different botanical species were also planted before the paper was unfolded. The retention in germination was noted of sprouts of the cultivated plants planted in holes with di-

Card 1/2

ANDREYEV, B. P.; BORONIN, V. P.; KRYLOV, S. V.

Geophysical peculiarities of oil-bearing structures in the Volga-Ural region. Sov.geol. 4 no.7:95-106 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut imeni G. V. Plekhanova i Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Volga-Ural region--Oil fields)

KRYLOV, S.V. ||

Determination of horizontal velocity changes by reflection
hodographs) Prikl.geofiz. no.30:3-24 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Seismic prospecting)

KRYLOV, S.V.

Methods of mathematical statistics in velocity determination based
on reflected wave hodographs. Zap. LGI 39 no.2:7-19 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)
(Seismic prospecting)

KRYLOV, S.V.

Geological interpretation of seismic prospecting data on the eastern
part of the Russian Platform. Zap. LGI 39 no.2:91-98 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Russian Platform--Seismic prospecting)

S/169/62/000/009/032/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Krylov, S. V.

TITLE: Integral method of determining seismic depths without using the mean velocity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 30, abstract 9A193 (In collection: Razved. i promysl. geofiz., no. 41, M., 1961, 28-34)

TEXT: The application of the method for determining the depths (H) of seismic horizons without using the mean velocities is based on the assumption that the reflecting boundary is horizontal and plane, and that the mean velocity is constant within one interval. It is shown that under these conditions the magnitude of H is a function of the area S between the counter-hodographs and the time axes, the explosion interval l, and the time t_0 . A nomogram and a special pallet are proposed for the purpose of finding the depths H from the values of S, l, and t_0 . It is recommended that the area

Card 1/2

Integral method of ...

S/169/62/000/009/032/120
D228/D307

S should be computed by means of a transparent pattern, on which a uniform system of points is plotted on a square grid. The parameters of the grid of points on the pattern depend on the scale to which the hodographs are constructed. In order to guarantee the required precision, they are chosen so that the magnitude of S may be determined approximately for 100 points. When the extent of the explosion interval is small, and also if the hodographs have a gentle form, it is recommended that the total area of S should be determined from 4 - 6 pairs of hodographs in order to preserve the accuracy. This is admissible if the basic conditions are kept throughout the processing. The trial application of the proposed method shows that the error does not exceed 2% for the slope angles of reflecting boundaries. /-Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, S.V.

Using the "mean time" method to construct reflection boundaries.
Razved.i prom.geofiz. no.44:19-26 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Seismic prospecting)

KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.; TERPELYAK, O.A.; TRESKOVA, Yu.A.

Studies of the surface of the fold basement in the middle Ob'Valley region by the seismic sounding method. Geol. i geofiz. no.2: 97-103 '63. (MIRA 16'5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeloniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk i Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy tsentr.
(Ob'Valley region--Folds (Geology))
(Ob'Valley region--Seismology)

PUZYREV, N.N.; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.; TRESKOVA, Yu.A.

Seismic sounding by refracted waves for purposes of regional geological studies. Geol i geofiz. no.8:55-67 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(West Siberian Plain--Seismic prospecting)

ACCESSION NR: APL010876

S/0210/63/000/011/0001/0017

AUTHORS: Krylov, S. V.; Puzhev, M. M.

TITLE: Computing the effect of a curvilinear refracting boundary in interpreting seismic data

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 11, 1963, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: seismic refraction, interface, curved interface, curvilinear boundary, arrival time, second order structure, seismic survey

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the necessity of computing distortions associated with curved refracting surfaces. In the Western Siberian Lowland it was necessary to compute the effect of this factor during regional studies on the surface of the basement when the slope of this surface differed from the assumed base by more than 1° . In practice it is advisable to use different methods for computing the effect, choosing the best one by experimental means under actual conditions. Computations are based on a smooth curving surface, local variations being smoothed over by reason of the following. Because of difference in velocities in the two adjoining layers, changes in time of arrival of a wave (and, consequently, changes in the determined value of depth) will be determined in greater measure by the depth and

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4010876

slope at points of entrance and exit than by irregularities of the interface between these points. The effect is more strongly manifest the greater the velocity difference between the layers. Also, the ray penetrates farther into the second bed at convex segments of the interface. Local convex irregularities will not bend the ray; these undulations are "truncated," the wave cutting across, and the irregularities are not represented in the arrival time of the wave. Since the basic task of regional investigations is delineation of second-order and higher structures, the smoothing of local forms does not diminish the geological value of the results obtained. Sharp local irregularities of the interface at the points of entrance and emergence of the ray of the head wave may appear prominently in the arrival time, however. They appear as jumps in individual values of velocity and depth and may be considered as possible indications of higher-order structures. It is concluded that a survey may eliminate the distorting effect of curved interfaces by using composite travel-time curves. The possibility of recording small structures will depend on the density of recording stations. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics Siberian Department AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4010876

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

PUZYREV, N.N.; KONDRASHOV, V.A.; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.

First results of the deep seismic studies of the earth's crust
in the central part of Western Siberia. Geol. i geofiz. no.11:
82-89 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk, i Novosibirskiy geofizicheskii trest.

ACC NR: AT6005055

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0005/0070

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N. (Doctor of technical sciences); Krylov, S. V.;
Potap'yev, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Point seismic sounding

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki
Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow,
Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 5-70

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, point seismic sounding, discrete wave
correlation, seismic wave, seismic profile

ABSTRACT: The general principles of discrete wave correlation, generally considered to be inadequately developed in regional studies and prospecting work, are discussed. The theory and procedures of point seismic sounding with refracted (head) waves and reflected waves, and the advantages of using wave correlation with them, are presented. The basic problems encountered in interpreting the results of point observations (without travel-time curves) are discussed, with only monotypical reflected and head waves considered. The possibilities of simultaneous use in interpreting different types of waves formed at the same discontinuity are discussed. The problem of determining the

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ACC NR: AT6005055

positions of discontinuities and the distribution of velocities in the medium is discussed. The selection of sounding parameters, the density of the observation network, and special procedures to be used in the field to solve various problems are discussed in detail. Some special features of the practical use of previously described interpretation procedures are given (methods of discrete correlation, construction of the $t(x, l)$ field, accounting for the effects of curvilinearity of the refracting interface, etc.) are presented. Examples are given of the processing of data from point observations in the West Siberian Lowland. Problems encountered in estimating the accuracy of results in determining the depth and the velocity parameters in the medium (e.g., computational errors and errors due to simplifying assumptions) are discussed. The procedures proposed here were tested in a number of regions with data from previous observations, and they have begun to be used extensively in regional investigations of the surface of the basement and of deeper discontinuities in the earth's crust in Western Siberia. Comparisons of the results obtained from point soundings with refracted waves and data from deep boreholes with those derived by the correlation method for refracted waves indicated sufficiently good accuracy of the proposed method in the West Siberian Lowland. Errors in depth usually did not exceed ± 100 m (with depths on the order of 3 km) and ± 150 -200 m/sec in the boundary velocity. Extensive use of this method of point observations permitted a change-over to a planned regional study of the basement of the West Siberian

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ACC NR: AT6005055

Lowland by a series of river traverses and an area network established by air transportation. In 1962—1964, 7000 km of river traverses were covered, with a productivity of 1000 km of profile by each party in a working season, as compared with 150—200 km of profile produced by each party with the usual method. Recommendations for further development of the method of seismic sounding called for concentration on the following points: 1) further development of methods of discrete wave correlation; 2) further development of the theory and methods of sounding based on the complex utilization of different types of waves; 3) development of instrumentation with improved accuracy and reliability, ensuring wider selectivity of optimal receiving conditions and more channels, also portability and ease of operation; and 4) testing sounding methods to improve and develop them for regional and prospecting investigations under various seismological conditions. Orig. art. has: 35 figures and 67 formulas. [EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 028/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

KRYLOV, S.V.; SURKOV, V.S.; MICHEN'KINA, F.P.

Crustal structure in the southern part of the West Siberian
Plain. Geol. i geofiz. no. 1/62-72 '65. (MIRA 19:6)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR
i Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki
i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Novosibirsk.

L 38379-66

BT(1)

GD/Sm

ACC NR: AT6005056

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0071/0091

AUTHOR: Krylov, S. V.; Kondrashov, V. A.; Mishen'kin, B. P.; Potap'yev, S. V. 30 12/1

ORG: none

TITLE: Using point seismic soundings to study the earth's crust in the West Siberian Lowland

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 71-91

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, ~~deep-seismic-sounding~~, seismic ^{modeling} ~~profile~~, seismic ~~continuity~~ ^{prospecting}

ABSTRACT: Deep seismic-sounding investigations (started in 1962) were carried out along a west—east line across the central part of the West Siberian Lowland. Plans called for the work to be done in two stages, the first involving a relatively sparse network of seismic observations to determine the overall major features of the structure of the earth's crust, and the second, a more detailed study of the most interesting local sections. The procedures and instruments and some of the results are presented for investigations conducted in 1962—1963 over a 700-km profile along the Ob' River from Khanty-Mansiysk to the mouth of the Tym River. The field work was done by the Novosibirsk Geophysical Trust and the Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The

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L 38379-66

ACC NR: AT6005056

apparatus included NS-3 seismographs, SS-24P seismic stations and APMZ-ChM recorders. High noise levels in the magnetic recorders caused by poor quality parts were compensated by increasing the preliminary amplification of the seismic signals. Two independent systems of point observations were required to study the overall thickness of the earth's crust — one to investigate crustal discontinuities and the other for the Mohorovicic discontinuity. Point shots used to investigate crustal discontinuities provided for simultaneous reception of refracted waves at an interface 6—8 km deep and reflected waves from a horizon 17—25 km deep. Each sounding involved one shot point and a 1-km line of seismographs with two recording stations for each explosion (45—70 km from the shot point). Point shots used to study the Moho discontinuity were generally spaced 170—220 km apart, sometimes 130—150 km apart. At least four parallel-connected instruments per channel were used to suppress microseisms; grouped receivers were placed 15 m apart. For great distances from the source (100—150 km), up to 16 seismographs per channel were grouped in each area. Seismographs were set up in line with 5 to 24 recording channels. The seismic profile constructed from the seismic measurements is preliminary, and additional observations will be made in several of the sections. Discontinuities identified were: surface of the basement at depths of 2.5—4.4 km, another at depths of 6—8 km (refracted waves), one at depths of 17—25 km (reflected waves) — the "basalt" layer, and the Moho discontinuity at depths of 36—41 km. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [24]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 012/

Card 2/2

POZYREV, N.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.

Transformation of the time field during point seismic
observations. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:92-102 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

L 04488-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6021869

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/001/0010/0020

AUTHOR: Krylov, S. V.; Krylova, A. L.; Mishen'kin, B. P.; Mishen'kina, Z. R.; Samoylovich, A. S.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Section, AN SSSR (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR); Novosibirsk Geophysical Trust (Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trust)

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in the center and in the southeast of the West Siberian lowland according to data from isolated seismic soundings.

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 1, 1966, 10-20

TOPIC TAGS: geology, tectonics, gas fuel, crude petroleum, *seismology, earth crust*

ABSTRACT: Features of the methodology used for regional seismic investigations of the earth's crust in the West Siberian lowland along the Ob' and Ket' rivers are reported. The composite section of the earth's crust along a line from Khanty-Mansiysk to Ust-Ozernoye is cited. Conclusions, the results of an analysis of the seismic section and of the natural geophysical fields, are drawn concerning the basic outlines of the structure of the core of the territory investigated. The dependency of the characteristics of lithology, tectonics, and regional oil and gas bearing properties of the platform mantle on the plutonic structure is stressed. Orig. art. has: 1 map and 1 diagram showing the seismic section of the earth's crust.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 07 Aug 65 / ORIG REF: 020

Card 1/1 *egh*

UDC: 551.14 : 550.834 (571.1)

L 33232-66 ENT(1) GW
ACC NR: AF6024603

SOURCE CODE: UR/3210/66/000/003/0101/0112

AUTHOR: Krylov, S. V.; Krylova, A. L.; Mishon'kina, Z. R.; Ryaboy, V. Z. -- Ryabov, V. Z.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR); "Spetsgeofizika" Trust,
Moscow ("Spetsgeofizika" kontora)

TITLE: Results of point and continuous observations in deep seismic sounding

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 3, 1966, 101-112

TOPIC TAGS: seismography, earth crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity, upper mantle,
seismology

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of additional evaluation of the possibilities of the method of point seismic observations, now used widely for regional study of the earth's crust in the West Siberian lowland, the authors have compared the results of interpretation of data from deep seismic sounding by the point and continuous systems of observations along a profile from Ashkhabad to the Aral Sea. The system of point observations was formed using about 10% of the total number of seismograms obtained during continuous profiling. Comparison of the results of construction of three discontinuities (surface of the consolidated crust, Mohorovicic discontinuity and the earth's upper mantle),

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.834(575.4)

05232-00

ACC NR: AF6024603

which correspond to clear reference waves, gives a correct idea concerning the major features of structure of the deep layers on a regional basis. Fig. 1 is a seismic cross section showing structure of the crust along this profile. The authors thank S. V. Gol'din for valuable advice concerning the analysis of the accuracy of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 5 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 10May65 / ORIG REF: 012

Card 2/2 *pla*

RAYEVANOVICH, M.M., inzh. (Moskva); KRYLOV, S.V., inzh. (Moskva)

Joining of steel standard aluminum wires by means of oval shaped
brackets. Energetik. 13 no.7:20-22 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

KAYECHANOVICH, H.M., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.V., inzh.

Connection of steel-stranded aluminum wires using a twisting
technique. Energ. stroi. no. 4; 51-56 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

OL'SHEVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.V., inzh.; KAYETANOVICH, M.M., inzh.

Cold upsetting of suspension insulator rods. Elek.sta. 33
no.11:52-56 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Electric lines--Overhead)

KAYETANOVICH, M.M., inzh.; KRYLOV, S.V., inzh.; FRENKEL', V.I., inzh.

Bolted strain clamps for overhead power transmission lines. Elek.
sta. 34 no.9:84-85 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SOV/84-58-12-49/54

AUTHOR: Krylov, T., Engineer, Unit of Special Purposes Aviation

TITLE: Light Heating Supplies Needed (Nuzhny legkiye sredstva obogreva)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author advises that there are no heating facilities for the engines of An-2 and Yak-12 planes which are used to spread chemical fertilizers over fields in early spring when the weather is still cold. The engines must be heated before take-offs, and he suggests that APL lamps be supplied for the purpose.

Card 1/1

KRYLOV, T.

To the attention of researchers. Kuzhok, east. st. vrod. i bol. 10 no. 4:12-
13 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nachal'nik otдела spetsprimeneniya Moskovskogo upravleniya
grazhdanskoy aviatsii.

KRYLOV, V.

Construction of stabilized-soil pavements on the roads of
the Komi A.S.S.R. Avt. dor. 28 no.12:13-16 D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

D 15404-66

ACC NR: EWT(d) IJP(e) BC
AP6000628

AUTHOR: Glazkov, I. (Colonel, military pilot first class); Galkin, N. (Lt. Colonel, military pilot second class); Krylov, V. (Colonel, military navigator)
first class)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/012/0053/0036

ORG: None

TITLE: The landing approach according to the "Privod" system

SOURCE: Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika, no. 12, 1965, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft guidance equipment, command guidance system, aircraft guidance

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the actions of the crew and the piloting technique using the "Privod" command guidance system, both in the landing approach situation and during a flight with a prescribed itinerary (cross-country flight). The authors analyze in some detail landing approach techniques from a square configuration called a "box" as well as the techniques associated with a straight approach run pattern. Wind velocity drift angle corrections and banking angles are analyzed as they pertain to landings based on this system. Three to five training flights are sufficient to enable a good crew to land an aircraft with Card 1/2

D 15404-66 EWT(d) IJP(e) BC
ACC NR: AP6000628

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/012/0053/0056

AUTHOR: Glaskov, I. (Colonel, military pilot first class); Galkin, M. (Lt. Colonel, military pilot second class); Krylov, V. (Colonel, military navigator) 42

ORG: None

TITLE: The landing approach according to the "Privod" system

SOURCE: Aviatziya i kosmonavtika, no. 12, 1965, 53-56

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft guidance equipment, command guidance system, aircraft guidance

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the actions of the crew and the piloting technique using the "Privod" command guidance system, both in the landing approach situation and during a flight with a prescribed itinerary (cross-country flight). The authors analyze in some detail landing approach techniques from a square configuration called a "box" as well as the techniques associated with a straight approach run pattern. Wind velocity drift angle corrections and banking angles are analyzed as they pertain to landings based on this system. Three to five training flights are sufficient to enable a good crew to land an aircraft with Card 1/2

L 15404-66

ACC NR: AP6000628

this system. Particular attention is given to the safety features of this guidance pilot-assist system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 17 / SUM DATE: none

CC

Card 2/2

GRIGOR'YEV, N.; KRYLOV, V.; RAYSKIY, A., mekhanik

Preventive maintenance of equipment. Muk.-elav.prom. 25
no.9:27 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Odesskoye oblastnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov (for Grigor'yev, Krylov).
 2. TSekh Kuybyshevskogo mel'kombina (for Rayskiy).
- (Grain-handling machinery--Maintenance and repair)

KRYLOV, V.

Analysis of labor productivity in an industrial combine. Fin. SSSR 38
no.1:79-87 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

7142-66 ENT(d) BC
ACC NKI AP6000257

SOURCE CODE: UR/0209/65/000/011/0056/0060

AUTHOR: Glazkov, I.^{44,55} (Colonel, Military pilot first class); Galkin, N.^{44,55} (Lieutenant colonel, Military pilot second class); Krylov, V.^{44,55} (Colonel, Military navigator first class)

ORG: None

TITLE: An automatic control system

SOURCE: *Aviatsiya i kosmonavtika*, no. 11, 1965, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft *control* system, automatic control system, airborne computer, navigation computer, aircraft autopilot, automatic navigator, navigation equipment

ABSTRACT: Aircraft guidance control systems not only carry out the functions of automatic control but also issue instructions to the pilot according to which he may perform flight maneuvers according to a prescribed trajectory. The authors describe a "Privod" piloting-navigation system. In addition to an automatic control system, the Privod is coupled with a computer, the radiotechnical equipment of an SP-50¹ landing system, an RSN-2² short-range navigation and landing system, and an automatic pilot. It is intended for affecting the landing approach maneuver,

Card 1/2

CC
Card 2/2

KRYLOV, V. R.

Ul'ianov oblast

Korsun settlement, Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory

"Acute hepatitis of piglets-weaners."

SO: Veterinariia 24(5). 1947, p. 21

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5619

Krylov, Viktor Aleksandrovich, and Agniya Petrovna Solovey

Bezopasnost' truda pri rabote na ustanovkakh s generatorami energii vysokikh i sverkhvysokikh chastot (Safety Measures During the Operation of Installations With High-and Superhigh-Frequency Generators) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 63 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: M. G. Anisimov, Engineer; Ed.: S. P. Inozemtsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Belevtseva; Tech. Ed.: P. V. Shcherbakov; Managing Ed.: S. D. Krasil'nikov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for safety engineering personnel in industrial establishments and for production personnel engaged in the adjustment, maintenance, and operation of hf and shf installations.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes installations with high- and superhigh-frequency generators as possible sources of elec-
Card 1/4

Safety Measures During the Operation (Cont.) SOV/5619

tric shock. The effect on the human organism of electromagnetic fields and of soft X-rays encountered while operating high-voltage and electric vacuum devices is explained. Problems of safety measures and industrial hygiene in the operation of such installations are discussed. The author states that safety problems concerning high-voltage technique are regulated by the publications Pravila ustroystva elektroustanovok (Rules for the Arrangement of Electrical Installations), Gosenergoizdat, 1957; Pravila tekhnicheskoy ekspluatatsii elektroustanovok promyshlennykh predpriyatiy (Rules for Technical Operation of Electrical Installations in Industrial Establishments), Gosenergoizdat, 1954; and Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti pri ekspluatatsii elektrotekhnicheskikh ustanovok promyshlennykh predpriyatiy (Rules for Safety Measures in the Operation of Electrical Installations of Industrial Establishments) Gosenergoizdat, 1956. No personalities are mentioned. There are 14 references, all Soviet.

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KRUSHCHOVA, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRYLOV, V.A., inzh.;
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(MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut elektrotehniki AN UkrSSR.

KRYLOV, V. A.

PA 64/49T47

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| <p>USSR/Engineering Metallurgical Plants Rolling Mills - Equipment Jul 48</p> | <p>"Installation of Equipment in Rolling Mills," V. A. Krylov, Eng., "Gosizdatkhozstroy," 24 pp "Stroitel Prom" No 7</p> | <p>Describes restoration of about 3,000 tons of technological equipment at the Factory named K. Libknecht. Mechanical installation was performed by "Gosizdatkhozstroy" Trust. Cost of restoration amounted to 47% of the total cost for mechanical installation. Explains methods and equipment used. Factory has 64/49T47</p> | <p>USSR/Engineering (Contd) Jul 48 resumed normal operation. Gives four illustrations of various factory equipment.</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

64/49T47

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ustrii) (54-18038)

TN673.K79

GLAZKOV, I., polkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa; GILJIN, N., pod-polkovnik, voyennyy letchik vtorogo klassa; IL'YIN, V., polkovnik, voyennyy shturman pervogo klassa

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(Blast-furnaces)

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KRYLOV, V.A., inzhener; GURVITS, A.I., nauchnyy redaktor; KRYUGER, Yu.V.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Efficient methods of assembling travelling cranes] Ratsional'nye
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(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PRIVALOV, N.M.; KRYLOV, V.A.; GURVICH, I.I. inzhener, redaktor; BEGAR, E. .
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SOV/137-58-9-18597

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krylov, V.A., Levin, Yu.I.

TITLE: Installation of Equipment in Open-hearth Shops (Opyt montazha oborudovaniya martenovskikh tsekhov)

PERIODICAL: Novaya tekhn. i peredov. opyt v str-ve, 1958, Nr 2, pp 1-6

ABSTRACT: A brief description of heavy-duty equipment employed in modern open-hearth shops. The process of setting up an open-hearth shop consisting of nine furnaces with capacities ranging from 250 to 500 tons necessitates the installation of more than 1000 tons of equipment including more than 6000 tons of crane equipment. Operations on installation of crane equipment begin with progressive assembly of components, the weight of assembled units varying from 50 to 110 tons. As an illustration the sequence of operations during the erection of framework, crane trolleys, and associated equipment of casting and ladle cranes is described and diagrams and photographs are included. Also described briefly is the procedure which was employed by the Magnitogorsk Direction of the Vostokmetallurgmontazh Trust during the erection of 375/75/15-ton cranes by means of a

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Installation of Equipment in Open-hearth Shops

single tower. The authors comment upon the successful employment of a derrick crane and a telfer at one of the construction sites, a procedure which eliminated the necessity of labor-consuming operations connected with rigging and installation of an assembly tower and a number of electrical winches. Examples of successful erection of cranes with the aid of a tower crane (OKhMK) as well as with the aid of hoisting tackles secured to the frame work of a building (Zaporozhstal') are also given. The authors emphasize the fact that the time required for the installation of cranes has been considerably reduced within recent years. A brief description of methods of installation of other auxiliary steel-smelting equipment (charging machines, mixers, etc.) is given.

M.Kh.

1. Foundries
2. Industrial equipment--Installation

Card 2/2